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when he said, "I say unto you, that ye resist not evil," is now universally acknowledged in theory by individuals who *call* themselves Christians, as regards the use of force in the expression of personal resentment.

What is needed now is for the world to recognize that the teaching of Jesus applies as much to all sorts of human organizations as they do to individuals, and that God's kingdom will come upon earth when the nations are willing to consider themselves bound as nations by the same principles which are considered to be necessary for the development of the normal life of the individual.

The third message to the church and the world concerning the abolition of war, is that war is not only wrong, but that it is always and everywhere undesirable for all the parties concerned. I do not mean that it is ever the business of the church to ground its appeal to individuals or nations on their selfish interests; nor, on the other hand, is it her work simply to affirm that whatever is right must be for the best interests of all men. But I do believe that she might do a surpassing service by the enunciation of the principle that unto the poor in spirit belongs the kingdom of Heaven, and that the meek shall inherit the earth, and that rest can come to nations, as to men, only when they take Christ's yoke upon them and learn from him and find peace unto their souls by wearing the yoke that is easy.

Finally, it is the privilege of the church to insist on the duty of the nation not only to refrain from aggression but to assert positive influence in the universal spirit of peace.

It is not enough for the followers of Christ to resist not evil, but we are told to love our enemies, to bless those that curse us, to do good to those that hate us. This is also a command that applies to nations. We have known States, and we see some of them to-day, that are, to a certain extent, endeavoring to practise the teachings of Christ concerning the non-resistance of evil, and to lend their influence toward the promotion and establishment of peace. But the State must be educated in this as well, to realize that the nation itself can only save its life as it is willing to lose it, and to make the question that shall decide all questions of personal and international concern, "What is the loving thing to do?"

Civil wars will cease when men learn to govern and to be governed in the spirit of loving service to one another, and international wars will be ended when men learn practically the secret of the relationship of nations to be the divine sacrifice that is indicated to us by the Cross of Jesus Christ. In this sign, and this sign alone, shall the victory be won.

Unto the hastening of that glorious consummation, let us give ourselves as ministers and servants of Jesus Christ, until our prayers at last shall be completely granted, and the kingdom shall have come, and his will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven.

Mr. Mills' whole address was one of great force and directness, as well as one of deep comprehension of the inner spirit of Christ's teaching. The audience was greatly impressed by its delivery. We hope to give it hereafter in full.

By a rising and unanimous vote the Convention adopted the following resolutions, reported by Philip C. Garrett in behalf of the committee appointed at the morning session, after which the Convention closed.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Whereas, It is expedient that some system of ad-

judication between employer and employed be adopted whereby disputes may be settled with justice to both parties, without resort to violence and bloodshed,

Resolved, That this Convention approves the action of those States that have organized Boards of mediation and arbitration to which questions of this character may be submitted, and recommends similar action in all the States of the Union. The Convention also recommends the establishment of Courts of Conciliation like those in successful operation in some of the countries of Europe.

2. Whereas, capital and labor are mutually dependent, and whereas, prevention is better than cure, and reconciliation of views better than arbitration of disputes,

Resolved, That it is expedient that a Conference of Capitalists and of representatives of labor be called to discuss, and, if possible, harmonize their opinions on, industrial questions.

3. *Resolved*, That we deeply appreciate the growing interest everywhere manifested in the settlement of international difficulties by peaceful methods and that we heartily approve of the joint resolution recently introduced into both houses of Congress, requesting the President to negotiate with Great Britain a treaty providing that, for a period of twenty-five years, all difficulties between the two governments, that cannot be adjusted by diplomatic means, shall be referred to arbitration.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Christian ministers and churches to emphasize in their public teaching, in their religious journals, and in their Sabbath-school instruction, the peace principles of the Gospel of Christ.

5. *Resolved*, That the Convention views with apprehension and concern the introduction of military instruction into colleges, schools, Christian associations, and especially Sunday-schools, as tending to foster a military spirit and a love of war, inconsistent with Christ's Gospel of love and forgiveness.

6. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Rev. Dr. Stokes and the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association of which he is President, for the use of the auditorium for the purpose of holding this Convention.

THE MAGAZINES AND PAPERS.

THE GLASGOW MAIL.

"Senator Allison has brought the question of International Arbitration to a definite issue. It has been said that the *idea* is at the beginning of all things, but that its fulfilment is in *action*. The idea of Arbitration as a means of settling international disputes, instead of resorting to the barbarous appeal to arms, has been accepted in principle by both the great branches of the English-speaking race, and in memorable instances has been resorted to, with conspicuous success. But it has never yet been recognized as the inevitable expedient for settling all international quarrels, and, as far as Continental nations are concerned, it is still a point of honor with them to hold by the "duello" instead of the "Court of Law," both as respects individual and national quarrels. The practical simplicity of Mr. Allison's plan will commend itself to all sensible people on both sides of the Atlantic — the negotiation of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing that, for a period of twenty-five years, all disputes that may arise between the two countries, and which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic means, shall be referred to arbitration."